**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

Claim 1 (currently amended): A method for manufacturing a peritoneal dialysis solution, the method comprising the steps of:

providing a glucose polymer;

adding a reagent that is derived from a silkworm larvae plasma to the glucose polymer wherein the reagent is capable of reacting with a peptidoglycan;

determining an amount of the peptidoglycan associated with the glucose polymer; ~~and~~

conducting a modified bioburden test on the glucose polymer for an acidophilic thermophilic organism that is a source of the peptidoglycan; and

using the glucose polymer to make the peritoneal dialysis solution if it is determined that ~~a sufficiently low level of~~ a peptidoglycan concentration is ~~present~~ about 10 ng/mL or less in the peritoneal dialysis solution and the peritoneal dialysis solution is sterile.

Claim 2 (original): The method of Claim 1, wherein the reaction with the reagent initiates a serine protease cascade.

Claim 3 (original): The method of Claim 2, wherein the serine protease cascade includes a prophenol oxidase cascade.

Claim 4 (canceled)

Claim 5 (currently amended): The method of Claim 1, wherein the amount of peptidoglycan is ~~further~~ determined by a colorimetric measurement in response to the reaction between the peptidoglycan and the reagent.

Claim 6 (canceled)

Claim 7 (original): The method of Claim 1, wherein the reagent is added to the peritoneal dialysis solution.

Claim 8 (canceled)

Claim 9 (currently amended): The method of Claim 1, wherein the glucose polymer includes an icodextrin powder.

Claim 10 (withdrawn): A method of providing peritoneal dialysis to a patient, the method comprising the steps of:

preparing a peritoneal dialysis solution utilizing a reagent that is derived from a silkworm larvae plasma to ensure that the peritoneal dialysis solution has a ~~sufficiently low level of a~~ peptidoglycan concentration of about 10 ng/mL or less so as to prevent peritonitis in the patient, wherein the peritoneal dialysis solution includes a glucose polymer that is tested to determine an amount of the peptidoglycan associated with the glucose polymer and further tested via a modified bioburden test for an acidophilic thermophilic organism that is a source of the peptidoglycan, and wherein the glucose polymer is used to prepare the peritoneal dialysis solution if it is determined that the peptidoglycan concentration is about 10 ng/mL or less in the peritoneal dialysis solution and the peritoneal dialysis solution is sterile; and

providing the peritoneal dialysis solution to the patient.

Claims 11-12 (canceled)

Claim 13 (withdrawn): The method of Claim 12, wherein the glucose polymer ~~based solution~~ includes an icodextrin powder.

Claim 14 (withdrawn): The method of Claim 10, wherein the peritoneal dialysis is selected from the group consisting of an automated peritoneal dialysis and a continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis.

Claim 15 (withdrawn): The method of Claim 10, wherein the patient is monitored for peritonitis during peritoneal dialysis.

Claim 16 (withdrawn): The method of Claim 15, wherein a dialysis effluent is collected from the patient to determine an IL-6 response that correlates to an incidence of peritonitis.

Claim 17 (withdrawn): The method of Claim 10, wherein the reagent is used to determine if the amount of the peptidoglycan exceeds about 10 ng/mL in the peritoneal dialysis solution prior to use during peritoneal dialysis.

Claim 18 (canceled)

Claim 19 (currently amended): A method of testing a peritoneal dialysis solution for a presence of a gram positive ~~organism~~ microbial contaminant that exceeds a level sufficient to cause peritonitis, the method comprising the steps of:

adding a reagent that is derived from a silkworm larvae plasma to a glucose polymer powder ~~the peritoneal dialysis solution~~ wherein the reagent is capable of reacting with ~~the~~ a peptidoglycan associated with the glucose polymer powder to initiate a serine protease cascade; ~~and~~

conducting a modified bioburden test on the glucose polymer for an acidophilic thermophilic organism that is a source of the peptidoglycan; and

determining whether ~~the amount of the~~ a peptidoglycan concentration exceeds about 10 ng/mL in the peritoneal dialysis solution and whether the peritoneal dialysis solution is sterile if the glucose polymer is used to make the peritoneal dialysis solution.

Claim 20 (original): The method of Claim 19, wherein the serine protease cascade includes a prophenol oxidase cascade.

Claims 21-22 (canceled)

Claim 23 (currently amended): The method of Claim 22, wherein the glucose polymer powder ~~-based solution~~ includes an icodextrin powder.

Claim 24 (currently amended): The method of Claim 22, wherein the reagent is added to ~~a~~ the glucose polymer powder in a raw material form ~~that is used to make the glucose polymer-based solution~~.

Claim 25 (currently amended): The method of Claim ~~23~~19, wherein the ~~glucose polymer-based~~ peritoneal dialysis solution is tested for the amount of peptidoglycan that exceeds about 10 ng/mL.

Claim 26 (withdrawn): A glucose polymer composition comprising a reagent that is capable of reacting with a peptidoglycan.

Claim 27 (withdrawn): The glucose polymer composition of Claim 26, wherein the reagent is capable of reacting with the peptidoglycan to initiate a serine protease cascade.

Claim 28 (withdrawn): The glucose polymer composition of Claim 27, wherein the serine protease cascade includes a prophenol oxidase cascade.

Claim 29 (withdrawn): The glucose polymer composition of Claim 26, wherein the reagent is derived from a silkworm larvae plasma.

Claim 30 (withdrawn): The glucose polymer composition of Claim 26, wherein the glucose polymer composition includes an icodextrin.